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NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Eduard Zellers Kleine Schriften. Unter Mitwirkung von H. Diels und K. Holl, herausgegeben von Dr. OTTO LEUZE. Band I mit Zellers Bildnis. Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1910.—pp. vi, 498.

Zeller had himself intended to bring together his essays and minor articles on philosophical subjects as a supplement to the three volumes of his *Vorträge und Abhandlungen*. Owing to weakness of eyesight in his late years, he was obliged to abandon this plan, and entrusted it to the care of Professor Diels, of Berlin, as his literary executor. Diels has planned three volumes, the first two of which are to contain the philosophical writings, and the third a selection from his theological articles. Only the more important writings in the two fields are included in the publication. The volume now issued contains papers relating exclusively to the history of philosophy. It is edited with great care by Dr. Leuze, of Stuttgart. The second volume will contain further papers on the history of philosophy and on systematic philosophy. The third volume, devoted to theological writings, will include also the Zeller memorial address delivered by Diels in the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

The volume before us contains twenty-eight articles, published in various philosophical and historical journals, during the period 1843 to 1891.

WM. A. HAMMOND.

The Relation of Medicine to Philosophy. By R. O. MOON. London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1909.—pp. xi, 221.

Dr. Moon is physician to the National hospital for diseases of the heart in London, and the first three chapters of the book were originally published in the *British Medical Journal*. Its object is "to show by taking various important epochs in the history of the world, how intimately medicine has been bound up with the current thought and philosophy of the day; how medicine no more than art can work away by itself uninfluenced by the intellectual *milieu* in which it finds itself" (p. vii). Both in his Preface and at the end of the book, the author, however, refers to a more practical object, which he believes that a study of the interrelations between philosophy and medicine should help to bring about. This is to afford to the physician a broader and truer conception of the purpose of his art, as not merely contributing to the preservation of life, but as furthering the intellectual and moral conditions that make life saner and more satisfying. "The function of the poet, Goethe tells us somewhere, is so to represent things that we may find life tolerable; and the physician, in providing for the health of the body as a sort of indispensable prerequisite, must ever have before his mind that wider outlook which shall enable him to cope with the *tedium vitæ*, *Weltschmerz*, *maladie de l'infini*, or by whatever name we like to call those ills which seem insepar-